and notable. We greet him not only because he occupies the most exalted position in the gift of the people, but because no man has more clearly demonstrated, by the quality of his administration, his right to be the successor of Abraham Lincoln.

[Applause and cheers.]

I have no hesitation in asserting that the policies inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, and nurtured and fostered by William McKinley, have reached their most perfect development under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt

In his first annual address as President, Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." This doctrine is also the doctrine of President Roosevelt; and if ever that doctrine held good it certainly does to-day and, carried out, will make secure the future prosperity of this country.

Mr. Stern proposed a toast to the President, which was drunk standing and amid cheers. The galleries had naught to drink, but they gave a Chautauqua salute. Then and an attempt to sing "For He's a Jolly

Good Fellow," but the song was a fizzle. Some one started "The Star Spangled Banner," and this was not a fizzle. The women knew the song as well as the men and sang it better. Their seprano voices were heard above the barytones and bassos, When at las . fr. Stern was able to present the President, another demonstration came of, with a thousand kerchiefs in the air and a series of disorganized cheers. The Fresident, standing, smiled and waved his hand for silence.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO THE CLUB. Mr. "Hoosevelt prefaced his prepared

speech by saying: "Prior to receiving the invitation to ddress the Republican Club on this day, I had accepted an invitation from one who a guest of us to-night-Gen. Howardwho was to have given a dinner to-night in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoin woon the last occasion when Gen. d spoke with the great martyr President, Mr. Lincoln showed himself deeply interested in the welfare of the people of eastern Tennessee, Nentucky and Virginia. He spoke so extrestly of their welfare that Gen. Howard then pledged himself to do all he could for the welfare of these

people, among whom [ancola was born.
In pursuance of that plan he and those associated with lift liave established a group of schools called the Lincoln Mem rial University at Climberland Cap for the industrial and academic training of these people. Gen. Howard has felt that he was in a peculiar way carrying out the purpose of Abraham Lincoln in dedicating himself

"I should not have felt at liberty to disregard his invitation for any other invitation except that which I have accepted this evening. When I told the General what this chib meant to me, what it meant to me to come as President of the United States among my fellow members here, the General at once released me from my promise

HOMELY ADVICE ABOUT THE NEGRO.

The President did not adhere closely to the text of his prepared speech, and the loudest laughter and the most enthusiastic cheers were elicited by two passages he interjected into it. The laughter came when the President in speaking of the duty of the white to help the negro gave this ad-

"Help bim if he stumbles, but if he lies down let him stay."

The applause came over a reference to Secretary Taft's work in the Philippines. of which the President said that all the meetings that had ever been held by the Anti-Imperialists had not accomplished one-half as much as Judge Taft had achieved in a single day in the Philippine Islands. Here is the President's speech:

President Roosevelt en Negro Question. In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory which will be read as long as the incom-of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln

"With malice toward none; with charity finish the work we are in: . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just lasting peace among ourselves, and

Immediately after his reelection he had elready spoken thus:
"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature, will not change In any future great national trial, compared with the men nature; will not thanked the man of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly, and as wise, as bad and as good.

Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged.

May not all baving a common interest reunite in a common effort to (serve)

our common country? For my own part. I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the nigh compliment of a welection, and duly synteful as I trust. of a reelection, and duly grateful, as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing think, for their own goods to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the nation's wounds when its soul was yet seething with fierce hatreds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit which all Americans should show now, when there is so little excuse for malice or rancor as the street when there is so little of vital.

or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother. Lincoln, himself a man of Southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the Union be saved, for high though he put peace he put righteousness still higher. He warred for the Union; he warred to free the slave; and when he warred he warred in earnest, for it is a sign of weakeness to he half-hearted when blows. of weakness to be half-hearted when blows must be struck. But he felt only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great and sad heart, for all his countrymen alike in the North and in the South, and he longed above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of eternal friendship.

LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE. We of to-day, in dealing with all our fellow-citizens, white or colored, North or South, should strive to show just the qualities that Lincoln showed: His steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite. patience and forbearance with those who saw that right less clearly than he did; his earnest endeavor to do what was best. and vet his readiness to accept the best and yet his readiness to accept the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing effort to cure what was evil, coupled with his refusal to make a bad wituntion worse by any ill-judged or ill-timed effort to make it better. The great givil, war in which Lincoln towered as the leftiest figure left us not only a reunited country, but a country. only a reunited country, but a country which has the proud right to chim as its own the glory won alike by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray, by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee; for both fought with country w ith equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light as it was given him to see the light; though as it was given aim to see the light; though it is now cleaf to all that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind. We are now one people, a receive with failings which we must not blink, but a people

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with great qualities in which we have the right to feel just pride. PERPLEXITIES OF THE SOUTH'S PROBLEM.

All good Americans who dwell in the North must because they are good Ameri-cans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the South, a friendship all the greater because it is in the South that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before our people; the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no one would grudge him if the were of another color. To solve this he were of another color. To solve this

problem it is, of course, necessary to edu-cate him to perform the duties, a failure to perform which will render him a curse to

to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him.

Most certainly all clear-sighted and generous men in the North appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathize with the South in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, feel an bonest wish to help her where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for those brave and earnest men of the South who, in the face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the betterment alike of white and of black. The attitude of the North toward the nearo is far from what it should be and there is need that the North olso should act in good faith upon the principle of giving to each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting him no special favors, but man, granting him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward of labor. But the peculiar circumstances of the South render the

FOUNITY BEFORE THE LAW Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that prob em present in our time even an approxi-y perfect solution, but we can safely fat there can never be such solution ay that there can never be such solution tall unless we approach it with the effort o do fair and equal justice among all men, not to demand from them in return just and dir treatment for others. Our effort should

problem there far greater and far more

fair treatment for others. Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law. As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the great law of righteousness we cannot afford to take part in or be indifferent to the oppression or maltreatment of any man who, against crushing disadvantages, has by his own industry, energy, self-respect, and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him

has by his own industry, energy, self-respect, and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him to the respect of his fellows, if only his skin were of a different hue.

Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong your him—a wrong sure to react in the no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him—a wrong sure to react in the long run upon those guilty of such denial. The only safe principle upon which Americans can act is that of "all men up." not that of "some men down." If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored men can be raised, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same level among the whites will be raised to an even higher degree and it is no less sure that the debasement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant debasement of the whites.

FROBLEM IS TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF BOTH PROBLEM IS TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF BOTH

WHITE AND BLACK.

The problem is so to adjust the relaions between two races of different ethnic tions between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither be abridged nor jeoparded; that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. The working out of this problem must necessarily be slow; it is not possible in offhand fashion to obtain or to confer the priceless boons of freedom, industrial efficiency, political capacity and dustrial efficiency. political capacity and domestic morality. Nor is it only necessary to train the colored man; it is quite as neces-sary to train the white man, for on his noulders rests a well nigh unparalleled ociological responsibility. It is a problem emanding the best thought, the utmost atience, the most earnest effort, the broadvery department of our national life. The church can be a most important factor in solving it aright. But above all else we need for its successful solution the sober, kindly, steadfast, unselfish performance of duty by the average plain citizen in his everyday dealings with his fellows.

ong day before we attain to it, and unless of that devotion, we shall defer the time for its realization still further. In striving to attain to so much of it as concerns deal-ing with men of different colors, we must ember two things.

NEGBO MUST WORK OUT HIS OWN SALVATION. the long run his fate must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. Every vicious, venal, or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a whole. The colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of the race is moral and industrial unlifting.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all, vice and criminality of every

of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, he foremost in relentless aw-abiding black men should, for the sales of their race, be foremost in releatless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is vital to the wolfare of the black race, as it is to the wolfare of the black race, as it is to the

welfare of every race. BUT HIS WHITE NEIGHBOR MUST HELP. In the next place the white man, who, In the next place the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his meighbor. North or South. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeayoring each to be his down. But in endeavoring each to be his If we are sincere friends of the negro let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, n whatever locality, who is striving to do ustice to the poor and the helpless, to be shield to those whose need for such a

The heartlest acknowledgments are due The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the put lie m n and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the oth; and I am glad to say that during the ree months the returns, as far as they e gathered, show a smaller number of nines than for any other two months furing the last twenty years. Let us up-noid in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are stricing to do all their work in this spirit. I am

Southern Churchman of Oct. 8, 1904:

SOCIAL RELATIONS OUTSIDE THE POINT.

The Bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races, a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other, always provided that in each locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social interbourse. Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habitis. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal fact that all held should stand on an equal footing as regards civil privileges in no way interferes with recognition of the fur-ther fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained. The Bishop con-

What should the white men of the South do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair field and a cordial godspeed, the two races working together for their mutal benefit and for the development of our common country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his living, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must earn his bread, to build his bome. He must have justice, equal rights and protection before the law. He must have the same political privileges; the suffrage should be based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, whatever their colors. are for all the people, whatever their color or condition. The white men of the South should give hearty and respectful considera-tion to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability

BE CENEROUS TO THE WHITE SOUTH.

Let us be steadfast for the right, but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble, and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward all our brothers, all the second of the second o generosity toward all our brothers, and our fellow-countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or creed: a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow pobler and greater. estruction shall grow nobler and greater broughout the ages.

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the end triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have regards one portion of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go us or

country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section; and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land; the same in the qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this ch will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater to-morrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present; for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abra-ham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to

ness exalteth a nation."
At the close of the President's speech there was another uproar, with cheers, applause and the waving of handkerchiefs. Stern then introduced Senator Dolliver of Iowa who said

Senator Dolliver on Lincoln.

Within less than half a century this man, once despised, once derided, once dis-trusted and maligned, has been trans-figured, in the light of universal history, so that all men, and all generations of men, may see him and make out if possible the manner of man he was. His life in this world was not long, less than three score years, only ten of them visible above the dead level of affairs. Yet into that brief space events were crowded so stupendous in their ultimate significance that we fin ourselves laying down the narrative which records them with a strange feeling com-ing over us that maybe we are not read-ing about a man at all, but about some mysterious personality, in the hands of the higher powers, with a supernatural com-mission to help and to bless the human AS A LAWYER

Some have told us that he was a great wyer. He was nothing of the sort. It is e that he grasped without apparent effort e principles of the common law, and his culties were so normal and complete that he did not need a commentary, nor a copy of the Madison papers, thumbmarked by the doubts and fears of three generations, to make him sure that the men who made he Constitution were building for eternity But he practised law without a library, and all who were acquainted with him testify that in a law suit he was of no account unless he knew the right was on his

I have talked with many of the old time members of the bar at which he used to practise law, thinking all the while of other things, and from what they say I cannot help believing that the notion even then was slowly forming in his mind that he held a brief, with power of attorney from on high, for the unnumbered millions of his fellow menand was only loitering around his fellow men and was only loitering around the county seats of Illinois until the case came on for trial.

AS AN ORATOR. Some tell us that he was a great orator. If that is so, the standards of the schools, ancient and modern, must be thrown away Perhaps they ought to be; and when they are, this curious circuit rider of the law, who refreshed his companions with wit and argument from the well of English undefiled; this champion of civil li erty, confuting Douglas with a remorseless logic, cast in phrases rich with the homely wisdom of provertial literature; this advocate of the records, head and shoulders vocate of the people, head and shoulders above his brethren, stating their case before the bar of history, in sentences so simple that a child can follow them—surely such a one cannot be left out of the company of

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the MENT fails to cure you in the 1 to 14 days. 200-Ads.

Right Rev. Robert Strange, Bishop Coad-jutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of Oct. 8, 1904: the masters who have added something to the conquests of the mother tongue.

AS A STATESMAN. He has been described as a great statesman. If by that you mean that he was trained in the administrative mechanism of the Government, or that he was wiser than his day in the creed of the party in whose fellowship he passed his earlier years, there is little evidence of that at all. The most that can be said is that he clung to the fortunes of the old Whig leadership through evil as well as good report, and that he stumped the county, and afterward the State, but the speeches which he made ither he nor anybody else regarded it important to preserve.

To speak of Lincoln as a statesman.

whatever adjectives you use, opens no secret of his biography, and rather seems to me to belittle the epic procession of events in which he moved. Of course, he was a statesman; exactly as Saul of Tarsus, setting out from Damascus became a famous traveller, and Christopher Colum-bus, inheriting a taste for the sea, became a mariner of high repute.

AS A JUDGE OF COMMANDERS

There are some who have given a study, more or less profound, to the official records of the rebellion who make of Lincoln an exceptional military genius, skilful in the management of armies and prepared better even than his Generals to give direction to their movements. I doubt this very much. He was driven into the War Department by the exigency of the times, and if he towered above the ill fitting uniforms which made their way, through one influence and another, to positions of brief command during the first campaigns of the civil war, it is not very high praise, after all. One thing, however, he must be given to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We

to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should give them cheer and opportunity to gratify every laudable ambition, and to seek every innocent satisfaction among their own people. Finally, the best white men of the South should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earrest and sympathetic discussion, they might understand each other better, smooth difficulties, and so guide and encourage the weaker race."

Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina Bishop, this representative of the Christian thought of the South.

I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Ahraham Lincoln, and to men who count it their peculiar trivilege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear, and the did the laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to him.

BE CENEROUS TO THE WHITE SOUTH.

Let us be steadfast for the right, but let advance, no despatches to move upon the enemy's works. He still had his own ideas how the job ought to be done, but he did not even ask the General to tell him his. even ask the General to tell him his. He left it all to him. And as the plan of the great captain unfolded he sent to his headquarters this exultant message:

I begin to see it. You will succeed. God less you all.

A. LINCOLN. And so these two, each adding something to the other's fame, go down to history together; God's blessing, falling like a benediction, upon the memory of both. FINDING HIM OUT.

The whole world now knows his statue. But while he lived hardly anybody was able to take his measure. They told funny tales about how he looked, and the comic papers of London and New York portrayed him in brutal pictures of his big hands; hands that were about to be stretched out to save the civilization of the world; and his overgrown feet; feet that for four torn and bleeding years were not to weary and bleeding years were not to weary e service of mankind. They said that lothes did not fit him; that he stretched long legs in engainly postures; that he s common and uncouth in his appear-

It took his countrymen the full four years to find Abraham Lincoln out. By the light of the camp fires of victorious armies they learned to see the outline of his gigantic figure, to assess the integrity of his character, to comprehend the maof his character, to comprehend the ma-jesty of his conscience; and when at last they looked upon his careworn face, as the nation reverently bore his body to the grave, through their tears they saw him exalted above all thrones in the affection of the human race.

ROOSEVELT'S SIMILAR DOCTRINE. No American, North or South, regrets that this war for the Union ended as it did —"that we are not enemies but friends." Nor can I help believing that the words ought the President of the United States | address? nearer to our brethren beyond the line, once so real, now, happily, so imaginary, which formerly divided and estranged our

Thanks be unto God we are one nation and, even in our partisan traditions, we share in the heritage of a common faith, in the institutions founded by our fathers. As Democrats we repeat the words "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." As Republicans we answer "an unfettered as repulcions we answer an ametered start and a fair chance in the race of life." The doctrine is the same, nor is the day as far off, as some think, when the people without regard to the divisions of their political opinions shall treasure in thankful hearts the blunt and fearless platform of Theodore Rossevelt's square deal for of Theodore Rooseveit, "a square deal for every man no less no more." The doctrine is the sames it is for ever true; and, by the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Republi-can party stands pledged to make it good and to keep it good for all men and for all time to come. the great unchanging creed the trighteousall time to come.

A SLAP AT THE SENATE.

Senator Dolliver's speech received Ioud and frequent applause. The loudest outburst came when, in a reference to Lincoln, he said that the latter had "a treaty of peace, never submitted to the Senate, which made him the ally of the Lord of Hosts." The vast throng caught the reference the moment it was made and many men sprang to their feet and cheered. The cheering lasted some time before the Sena-tor could proceed. At the close of his peroration there were calls for "three cheers for Dolliver," which were given with a will.

It was 11:40 o'clock before Senator Dolliver sat down. The President had waited all through the speech and prepared to so just as soon as the Senator finished. His exit was made quietly and there was no demonstration. Mr. Boldt led the party out through the private entrance, the Secrot Service men closely trilling the President. Ex-Gov. Odell statted out the same way right after the Presidential party, but the door was closed in his face, and he had to go out the other way. to go out the other way

Republicanism, Knight's Theme. President Stern introduced as the next speaker George A. Knight of California.

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Mr. Knight had made up his mind that it shouldn't be his fault if the dinner didn't finish by midnight and he spoke but a few minutes. His toast was "The Republican His toast was "The Republican which, he said, had been the coun-

party," which, he said, had been the country's salvation.

"Had there been no Republican party," said Mr. Knight, "the shot at Sumter would have meant the dissolution of the Union. Had there been no Democratic party in the North the war wouldn't have h sted twenty minutes. Republican policies have redeemed this republic.

"You New Yorkers, who travel under ground as easily as you do above ground.

ground as easily as you do above ground, who crowd into elevated trains and climb to the tops of stard isturbing skyscrapers, there is something which you don't know, something you have yet to have pointed Come with me to the West, to the pearls

Come with me to the west, to the pears of the mountain States and to that diamond, California, set between the white crested Sierras and the surf of the sea, and you will see out there the work of that party, for there is not an industry west of the Mississippi which is not beholden to the Republican party."

James M. Beck Talks of Tariffs. James M. Beck, ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General, spoke briefly on "The Unity of the Republic." He said that the reunion of the North and the South after the "most fratricidal struggle in history." was one of the great miracles of modern times. Never before had union hear "so real and se present a feat as it is een "so real and so potent a fact as it is

Mr. Beck paid a tribute to the late President McKinley, quoting from Mr. McKin-ley's Buffalo speech that part which had to do with the industrial revolution of the last decade of the nineteenth century
"And to emphasize," he said, "that no
existing tariff schedule was so sacred, that
like the Book of Revelation. a curse would lie upon him who added or subtracted even a letter, McKinley added: 'If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and attract our industries at home, why should they not be employed to expand and promote our market abroad?"

A NEW STORY ABOUT M'KINLEY. Mr. Beck said that several days after McKinley was shot he turned to one of those watching at his bedside and said: "What are the newspapers saying?" Thinking that the President referred to the act of the assassin, Mr. Cortelyou assured that the presence of both parties. him that the newspapers of both parties were most sympathetic. The President pointed to his wound rather impatiently.

"I don't mean that," he said. "What are the newspapers saying about my Buffalo address?"

"Can it be doubted," said Mr. Beck, "that what he then had in mind was that part of his speech in which he tentatively challenged the thoughtful consideration of his countrymen to the great question whether the extraordinary industrial changes of the last decade did not require some modification of our fiscal system?

COMPARES BOOSEVELT WITH HAMILTON. "Is it then heresy," added Mr. Beck, for so patriotic a body of Republicans as the Union League of this city to ask by formal resolution that a patient and dispassionate investigation be made by a Republican administration into the great question of what modifications, if any, are needed to adjust the existing schedules to the industrial needs of this great nation?
"For myself I have confidence that the President of the United States at present

President of the United States at present will take up this question with the same sagacity and course he has others. He has never run away from a public question. To his strengt us nature the policy of moving on is far more congenial than the policy of 'standing pat.'

"In his youthful energy, unfailing courage and far sighted vision he reminds the student of history of another young man whom New York has given to the American people, and if I believed in the dectrine of transmigration of soul. I would see in the vigorous personality of Theodore Roosevelt the reincarnation of Alexander Hamilton. Like Hamilton he is one

Whom the lust of office cannot kill. Whom the spoils of office cannot buy, Who has opinions and a will. One who will not lie.

Mr. Beck was the last speaker. EAST SIDE'S WELCOME.

Hungarian Republican Club Means to Give Him a Good Time.

Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome President Roosevelt to the East Side to-night, when he will be the guest of the Hungarian Republican Club at a dirne be given at the Café Liber / ("Little Hungary") in East Houston street. The streets of the neighborhood through which the President will drive to reach the place of the dinner will be illuminated, and the houses will be decorated with flags and

Delighted." While the dishes will not be distinctively Hungarian there will be several specialties of Magyar cookery, and the wines will be almost entirely the product of the vineyards of Hungary. The walls and ceiling of the dining room will be hung with smilax and foliage, with aricolored electric lights peeping out in places. It is intended to give the room the appearance as far as

banners. Across Second avenue at Sixth

street a big electric sign will display the President's often quoted expression,

possible, of a Hungarian pleasure garden. Marcus Braun, the president of the club. will be the toastmaster, but it is not the purpose of the committee in charge of the dinner to infact many speeches on the President. Outside of the address the President will make, the only other speeches heard will be some brief addresses of wel-

The President, unless his programme s changed, will leave at midnight for Washington, in which case he won't meet the Republican editors on Wednesday. The understanding is that he will be driven from the Cafe Liberty to Desbrosses street ferry, where a special ferryboat will be waiting to take him to the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

JEROME AFTER THEATRES

SOME OF WHICH GIVE FIRE CHIEF CROKER UNEASY NIGHTS.

He Has Found Some of Them Still Violating Law, and It Is Reported Will Lay the List Before Mayor McClellan and if Necessary Move Before the Grand Jury

It was learned yesterday that District Attorney Jerome has been having most of the theatres in the city inspected to sec if they comply with the building laws and live up to the regulations of the Fire Department. The Casino Theatre fire has had nothing to do with the investigation, for Mr. Jerome began it some time last December. That he has been making such an investigation came out as a result of the Casino fire.

Mr. Jerome had a talk with Fire Chief Croker one day last week. It appears that Mr. Jerome got some information from Chief Croker that agreed with reports made by men employed by the District Attorney's office. Mr. Jerome expects, it is said, to have reported certain theatres as not conforming to the law, and Chief Croker named a similar list of theatres that he considered unsafe. Chief Croker is said to have told Mr. Jerome that he never rests easy at night until after 11 o'clock, when he is sur that the theatres are out.

When Mr. Jerome has completed his investigation be intends to present the evidence he has obtained to Mayor McClellan. Mr. Jerome will ask the Mayor to see that the Building and Fire Department laws are rigidly enforced. Then Mr. Jerome will wait a reasonable time, it was said, and if the laws are not complied with he will submit the evidence to the Grand Jury and ask for indictments.

At his country home at Lakeville, Conn., Mr. Jerome admitted last night that he had been making an investigation of the theatres. Beyond saying that he had found violations of the law, Mr. Jerome declined to say just how much he had learned. It was said that one of the theatres that had been reported to him was the

POLICE PRECAUTIONS TO-NIGHT. Streets on Four Sides of the Little Hungary Block to Be Closed.

Police Commissioner McAdoo has taken personal charge of the police arrangements for protecting the President during Mr Roosevelt's stay. Detective Sergeants James E. Downing and William Funston of the Central office, in plain clothes, have been detailed to stick to the President all through.

Special precautions to be taken to-night when the President is to dine at the Little Hungary, in Houston street between ? o folk and Suffolk streets, are in charge of Chief Inspector Cortright, Borough Inspector Brooks, Capt. O'Brien, head of the Detective Bureau, and Inspector Schmittberger.

The routes to be taken by the President going and to from the dinner are subject to change, owing to the condition of the streets. Plain clothes men will be scattered all along, and the policemen on post have been instructed to make it their business to be near the streets through which the President's party is expected to pass at the times scheduled. The mounted escort will surround the President's carriage wherevers it goes. Plain clothes men, sometimes in very proper plain evening clothes, will be everywhere.

The strictest police lines will be drawn around the block enclosed by Houston, Norfolk, Stanton and Suffolk streets at 6 o'clock, in preparation for the dinner at 7:30 at 257 East Houston street. After that only those showing particularly good reasons will be allowed inside the enclosure. Reporters will have special permits from the Commissioner. Schmittberger will have 300 men under him. Orders went out last night to most of the Manhattan precincts to have squads of men who ordinary circumstances be off duty report at Norfolk and Houston streets at 6. Captains Hodgins, Shaw and Murtha and seven sergeants and seven roundsmen will report along with the 300 patrolmen. These men will be immediately thrown around the block and the streets will be closed. Carriages will go into Houston street through Suffolk street and draw up in front of the restaurant. The President's will wheel across the street after ho has alighted and wait there. The others will go on around the block.

LINCOLN AT COOPER UNION. Gen. Woodford Tells of His Thumb and

Suspender Trick. The Graduates' Club, organized about a year ago, had its first formal dinner at its clubrooms at 111 Fifth avenue, last night, making the occasion a celebration also of Lincoln's Birthday. About 150 members were present. The president, Clarence E. Meleney, was toastmaster. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford told this of Lincoln:

"I first saw him at Cooper Union in 1860 shortly after his debates with Douglas. He was already talked of as the candidate of the Republican party. I can see him now or the plat orm, tall, angular, awkward, in the conventional dress coat of the Middle estern statesman, with sleeves and trousers far too short. He was evidently ill at ease. His thumb was in the armhole of

is waistcoat.

"As he forgot his audience and clinched his arguments with the Q. E. D. of Euclid, the poetry of Shake-peare and the Isaiah-like diction of the Bible, the books he had fed his young mind upon, his thumb got under his suspender, and in his enthusiasm has subject the correlation. he pulled the suspender until at the conclusion of his first proposition it was at the height of his ear. With the burst of apheight of his ear. With the burst of ap-plause Lincoln came back to a realization of his position. Tre suspender snapped

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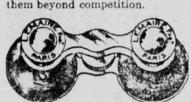
back. Then he began the second proposition. Three or four times he repeated this same thing. But we had forgotten what he did. He was the incarnation of a new thought before us.

"As messenger of the electoral college of New York I bore the State's vote to Washington. I turned it over to Vice-President Breckenridge. He balanced the envelope in his nand and said: "That's a little jackage, but I fear it weighs as much as possible war."

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Prof. George Cyrus Townsend Brady, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia law school, and Gen. Horatio King also spoke.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

DIED.

ADAMS .- On Monday, February 13, at East Orange N. J., after a brief illness, Julia Henderson-infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pinckney Henderson Adams. Interment at Fair Haven, Vt.

CALLENDER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 12. at her residence, 155 Willow st., Brooklyn, Agnes Hodge, wife of the late James Callender. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 15, At

10:30 o'clock A. M., at 155 Willow st. EDHOLM.-Suddenly, Feb. 13, John R. Hall Ed holm, infant son of Esther E. and the late I L. D. Edholm, age 7 months 7 days. Puneral services Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., at 2 Wes

88 th st. Interment Woodlawn. PERGUSON .- On Sunday, Feb. 12. James Simpson son of the late James and Maria Ferguson, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Trees

figuration, 20th at., on Tuesday morning a HUNT.-On Peb. 18, at her residence, 20 Pifth av. Mary H. Hunt, widow of the Hon. Washington Hunt, ex-Governor of New York, in the 98th

year of her age. lotice of funeral hereafter. JOHNSON .- At Sag Harbor, L. I., in the 78th year of his age. P. Roosevelt Johnson, M. D., eldes

son of the late Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson Funeral services will be held Tuesday the 14th,

AWRENCE .- Died at his residence, 216 East 18th st., on Feb. 12, James Ricketts Lawrence. In the 84th year of his age. Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square.

MCCAPPERTY .- On Feb. 11. after a lingering illness, at his residence, 754 Park av., Robert McCafferty.

Puneral on Wednesday, Peb. 15, from St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 68th st. and Lexington av., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit

STUDWELL.-At his home at Ridge field, Conn-Feb. 13. Leander Mead Studwell, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday

the 15th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will mer train leaving New York at 12:02 at Ridgene WINCHELL -On Feb. 13, 1905, Cornellus Darre son of Edward Everett and Lucie B. Winchel Funeral services at residence, 758 West Er

av., to-day, Tuesday, at 8 o'r lock, WINSLOW-At Cairo, Egypt, Edward Winslow auddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 11, 1962.
Notice of funeral hereafter